

**1-8 FELGATE MEWS,
HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W6 0LY**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH
& FULHAM**

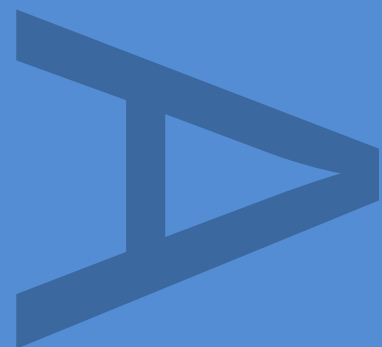
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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



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1-8 FELGATE MEWS, HAMMERSMITH, LONDON,
W6 0LY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Site Code: FGM13

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Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

Planning Application Number: 2012/02224/FUL

English Heritage (GLAAS) Ref: NEW LAG13/

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on behalf of
Richemont

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 1-8 Felgate Mews, Hammersmith, W6 0LY. The work was undertaken between 15th-20th August 2013 and comprised of two evaluation trenches.
- 1.2 Natural River Terrace Gravels were observed in both trenches, the OD heights suggesting that the natural strata declines towards north of the site, away from King Street. The presence of brickearth was observed in Trench 1 towards the north. Quarry pits dated to the 18th century were observed in Trench 2, to the south of the site, most likely for the purpose of brickearth extraction at a time when new buildings were being constructed in the area. The 19th century brick footings observed in Trench 2 appear to relate to the buildings that first appear on maps of the site during the mid 19th century, with the name mews suggesting their use as stables. The contents of the domestic rubbish pits to the north of the site suggest that the nearby inhabitants were of a comfortable socio-economic status. The change in nature of the site during the early-mid 20th century was accounted for by a number of substantial brick and concrete footings, services and manholes that relate to the 'food factory' which was established on site during this period. The extent of these structures caused severe truncation to earlier features and deposits where encountered and extended into the river terrace sands and gravels.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) Limited at 1-8 Felgate Mews, Hammersmith, W6 0LY (Figure 1) between 15th-20th August 2013. The project was commissioned by the Nash Partnership on behalf of Richemont and the site work was supervised by Iain Bright under the project management of Chris Mayo, both of PCA. The work was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Gillian King of English Heritage (GLAAS).

2.2 The investigation was designed to ascertain the presence or absence of features and/or deposits of archaeological interest on the site, and was undertaken in response to a condition attached to the planning permission (Ref: 2012/02224/FUL).

2.3 In 2012 PCA prepared a desk-based assessment (DBA) to accompany the aforementioned planning application (Barrowman 2012). The report concluded that there was a moderate potential for prehistoric remains and a moderate to high potential for post-medieval remains. Cartographic evidence demonstrates that the site was first developed in the mid 19th century, with a sequence of changing developments since this time.

2.4 Specifically the aim of the evaluation was to address the following primary objectives as stipulated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Mayo 2013):

- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To determine the geoarchaeological sequence at the site, if present, and ascertain its palaeoenvironmental potential.
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, its nature and (if possible) date.
- To establish the presence or absence of Roman and medieval activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site. The DBA suggests that the site lay within an agricultural landscape in the early post-medieval period, but that by the 18th urban development was taking place. Can this activity be seen archaeologically and, if so, can the remains found be reconciled with the development of the site as seen from the historic maps?
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

2.5 The site is a sub-rectangular in shape, with an irregular southern boundary. The site is bounded to the north by commercial properties, to the east by Galena House and Theatre School, to the south by residential properties that front King Street and to the west by Felgate Mews. It is centred at NGR TQ 2277 7864 (Figures 1 & 2) and is situated within the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham. It encapsulates an area of 1,572m². The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the local authority.

- 2.6 The proposed development will see the demolition of all existing structures within the site and the construction of a two storey building, with a basement range that will occupy a narrow strip at the centre of the site.
- 2.7 All site records and the site archive were identified using the unique site code BRW13.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (NPPF)

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.1.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.4 The NPPF also states that:

214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.

215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

3.1.5 As such the local planning authority will continue to also be guided by the existent Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 REGIONAL POLICY: THE LONDON PLAN

3.2.1 The London Plan, published July 2011, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London:

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural

identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

3.3 LOCAL POLICY: ARCHAEOLOGY IN HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM AND THE UDP

3.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's Unitary Development Plan (UDP), prepared in 2007, contains policy statements in respect of protecting Heritage Assets which were saved in October 2011.

Policy EN7: Nationally and Locally Important Archaeological Remains

1. There will be a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration of, or cause damage to, Archaeological Remains of National Importance, whether scheduled or not. There will also be a presumption against proposals which have a significant and harmful impact on the setting of visible Archaeological Remains of National Importance whether scheduled or not.
2. Development affecting sites of Archaeological Remains of Local Interest and their settings will only be permitted if the need for the development outweighs the local value of the remains.
3. Applicants will be required to arrange for archaeological field evaluation of any such remains within the archaeological priority areas (Glossary) defined on the proposals map before applications are determined or if found during development works in such areas or elsewhere. Proposals should include provision for the remains and their settings to be protected, enhanced or preserved. Where it is accepted that physical preservation in situ is not merited, planning permission may be subject to conditions and/or formal agreement requiring the developer to secure investigation and recording of the remains, and publication of the results.

Justification

Archaeological remains are regularly discovered in the borough, from prehistoric Roman, Saxon, medieval and the early industrial period. The most recent find was part of a Saxon settlement discovered in Fulham Reach in 1990. They are a major part of the surviving evidence of the borough's past, and therefore a valuable and irreplaceable asset to the community. Such remains are very vulnerable to modern development, and once destroyed they are lost forever. The need to preserve them is recognised as a material consideration when determining planning applications. PPG 16 indicates that there will be a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ, where the remains are of national importance. In other cases this is desirable, but must be weighed against other factors. These will include the need for the proposed development, as well as the potential national importance of remains that may be found in the Archaeological Priority Areas. (Glossary) It is therefore important for

developers to consult English Heritage at an early stage, particularly for developments that would impact upon the scheduled Ancient Monument at Fulham Palace or for developments in or near the Archaeological Priority Areas.

New buildings will normally destroy any archaeological remains and therefore these should be excavated by a qualified archaeological unit before work commences. This is because the context of any archaeological find is an essential part of the historical value of any remains. The council considers it is reasonable for a person thus threatening part of the community's heritage to fund adequate excavation, the subsequent academic and popular reports, as well as publicity both for the excavation and the reports. The council will encourage developers to inform local archaeological societies of the start of any archaeological excavation and to make arrangements for public viewing of excavations in progress, wherever possible, and for subsequent analysis, interpretation and presentation to the archaeological societies and the public of any archaeological results and finds. The council welcomes the value to all parties of the Code of Practice drawn up by the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Liaison Group setting out mutual responsibilities.

3.4 SITE CONSTRAINTS

- 3.4.1 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined in the UDP.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

4.1 GEOLOGY

- 4.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 270, South London, indicates that the site is underlain by a sand and gravel River Terrace, atop London Clay.
- 4.1.2 Previous geotechnical investigations have been undertaken upon the site, in the form of trial pits and boreholes. The trial pits were excavated adjacent to the existing structures. No natural deposits were encountered, with made ground seen to extend to between 0.46m below ground level to 1.15m below ground level, though the base of these deposits were not encountered.
- 4.1.3 In Borehole 1 in the north of the site's courtyard topsoil was encountered at 0.50m below ground level, with sand and gravels encountered from 1.50m below ground level. In Borehole 2, in the south of the courtyard, no topsoil was encountered, with made ground overlying the sand and gravel that was seen from 1.70m below ground level.

4.2 TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.2.1 The site is essentially flat. A survey provided by the client indicates ground level spot heights within the site's central courtyard of between 4.89m OD in the south to 5.01m OD in the north. Ground floor surface levels within the building are shown to be between 5.24m OD and 5.03m OD.
- 4.2.2 The current closest waterway to the site is the River Thames, approximately 300m to the south of the site. However, one of the potentially now culverted tributaries of the Thames existed approximately 80m to the west of the site, following the line of Dalling Road and Paddenswick Road (Barton 1982).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following historical background is a summary of that presented in the Desk-Based Assessment previously compiled for the site by PCA (Barrowman 2012).

5.1 PREHISTORIC

- 5.1.1 A variety of evidence spans the prehistoric period from within the vicinity of the site, however the majority of this has come from findspots.
- 5.1.2 Three Lower Palaeolithic hand axes form the earliest known evidence in the area. Two perforated antlers dated to the Mesolithic period were found opposite The Mall, and a Bronze Age dagger sheath has also been recovered.
- 5.1.3 Several archaeological investigations have also recorded in situ prehistoric evidence. On King Street a pair of parallel ditches have been recorded that originated in the late Bronze Age, remained in use into the Iron Age, and are believed to have been visible to an extent into the Roman period. Pits and post holes containing late Bronze Age pottery were also encountered, suggestive of a possible nearby settlement.
- 5.1.4 Work upon Galena Road recorded a large east-west ditch that was dated by pottery to the later half of the 1st millennium BC, though it has also been suggested that it may have been associated with the Roman London to Silchester road.

5.2 ROMAN

- 5.2.1 The site lies a significant distance to the west of the major Roman settlement of Londinium, the modern City of London. However, a branch of the main London to Silchester Road did pass through Hammersmith, with Goldhawk Road to the north of the site laid upon the line of a Roman road that had fallen into disrepair.
- 5.2.2 This distance of the study area from the main settlement is reflected in the low level of finds from this period, with the only Roman evidence consisting of intrusive finds within aforementioned Iron Age ditches and the torso of a statue of a Roman soldier that was found during dredging of the Thames.

5.3 SAXON

- 5.3.1 The name of Hammersmith is generally accepted to have derived from the Saxon terms for 'hammer' and 'smithy', though it has also been suggested that it may related to the terms 'Hamoders' or Hammer's (a patronymic of Scandinavian origin), and 'Hythe' (Haven).
- 5.3.2 From the 8th century the area fell within the manor and parish of Fulham, which was owned by the Bishops of London, though no Saxon evidence has been recovered from within the study area, which was likely to have heavily forested and thusly unsuitable for settlement at the time.

5.4 MEDIEVAL

- 5.4.1 At the time of the Domesday survey Hammersmith would have existed as a small settlement near Furnival Gardens, to the south of the site near the Thames. Dense forest remained to the north of this, and whilst this was not conducive to habitation, it is believed to have supported the '1000 hoges' referred to in the Domesday survey.
- 5.4.2 Despite earlier origins the name of Hammersmith is only first noted in 1294, as Hammersmyth.
- 5.4.3 By the time of the crowning of Henry VII in 1485 Hammersmith was being referred to as a Hamlet, though remaining with Fulham manor.
- 5.4.4 Archaeological evidence of medieval date was recorded during a Thames foreshore survey. At one location a timber structure of four round posts, positioned at an angle to the river, was recorded as the remains of a possible fish trap. A timber jetty dated to the medieval to post-medieval period was also recorded.
- 5.4.5 The GLHER records several premises that originated during the medieval period. The Angel Inn, for which Angel Terrace is named, dates to this period.
- 5.4.6 A leper hospital on King Street was first mentioned in 1500, and by 1549 it was in the care of St Bartholomew's. By 1705 the hospital had gone, with it having last been referred to in 1677.
- 5.4.7 A medieval garden called Segryneshaugh was situated on Upper Mall in 1454. This later became a tenement named Segryms or Seagreens, and by 1750 it had been split into two tenements.

5.5 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.5.1 The site lay within an area that was predominantly used for agriculture or horticulture during the post-medieval period. Archaeological evidence of this can be seen in a property boundary ditch, with pottery dating from the 16th to 18th century, that was uncovered in prior archaeological investigations.
- 5.5.2 During the 18th century Hammersmith's riverside location was attracting merchants from the City of London for their summer holidays, with a number going so far as to take up year round residency. This resulted in the construction of numerous fine houses upon riverside properties. Structural remains from across this time have been encountered archaeologically, whilst others are known either from historical sources or still stand and are protected as Listed Buildings. Other recorded features from this time include a brew house and a malt house.
- 5.5.3 Archaeological work in the study area has encountered evidence of land usage from the 18th to 19th centuries, with a site on King Street uncovering pits and rubbish pits within the backyards of local properties. Post-medieval garden features and wells have also been encountered archaeologically.
- 5.5.4 The earliest map encountered during this study was the 1741-45 map by Rocque, which shows the site to be behind the properties fronting King Street to the south, and within an

area that was used for horticultural activity. At this time the majority of the hinterland is also being used for such purposes. Development is focused around King Street to the immediate south, the River Thames, or central Hammersmith.

- 5.5.5 Greenwood's map of 1819 shows the site as continuing to be open land behind the properties north of King Street. There has also been a growth in the number of developments that line the major roads of the area, and new roads and associated properties have also been established, though agriculture and horticulture continues to dominate the landscape.
- 5.5.6 The First Edition of the Ordnance Survey from 1865-66 shows development upon the site for the first time. A number of the properties to the south extend into the site boundary, plus two other structures exist within the site itself. Multiple paths cross the site, with the majority of the land remains open. The train line to the north of the site is now shown for the first time.
- 5.5.7 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1894-96 is the earliest map encountered to depict Felgate Mews, and new development is also shown with a series of structures lining Felgate Mews on the western side of the site. All but one of the previously seen structures remain, with one having also been expanded.
- 5.5.8 The 1915 Ordnance Survey shows that only relatively small changes have occurred upon the site, with a new structure encroaching into its very southeast corner, and in the southwest corner a new larger building has replaced the cluster of smaller buildings.
- 5.5.9 Only the northern third of the study site was available for the 1935 Ordnance Survey. However, there has been a notable change to the site, with a large structure now seen to be partly occupying the previously undeveloped areas of the northern and eastern sides. However, the central area appears to remain open.
- 5.5.10 A large 'food factory' dominates the site in the Ordnance Survey of 1950, occupying the entire eastern side of the site, having replaced the earlier buildings, and presumably being the structure partly seen in the 1935 map. A series of smaller structures continue to line the western side of the site, with the addition of some small structures adjoining the rears of numbers 1-4, and the central area remains open.
- 5.5.11 By the time of the 1966 Ordnance Survey the food factory has changed in shape, and now occupies the east, north, and northwest sides of the site. The structures in the southwest corner have also been combined, and a number of the smaller structures have been removed, as has the sub-station on the southern site boundary. Number 4 Felgate Mews also appears to have been removed to create an entrance into the site.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2013). The fieldwork was designed to ascertain the character, quality and degree of survival of any archaeological remains on the site and to ensure that features impacted by the proposed development would be preserved in situ or by record following the impact of the redevelopment of the site.
- 6.2 Two trenches were to be excavated across the site (Figure 2), located in order to provide an even spatial distribution across the site while avoiding known services and basements. Due to the predicted depth of natural deposits the trenches were designed to be stepped, measuring 22.4m by 4.2m at ground level ensuring a basal measurement of 20m by 1.8m
- 6.3 The two trenches were excavated at site utilising plant provided by the clients' demolition contractors, Chiltern Demolition. The machine utilised a breaker and bucket to remove modern slab and overburden under the supervision of trained archaeologists, after which machining continued in spits of 100mm until either significant archaeological strata or structures were encountered or natural ground exposed.
- 6.4 Trench 1 contained a brick lined tank holding water, part of which was damaged during machine excavation which then partially flooded part of the base of the trench. A decision was made to leave the water tank in situ so as to limit the risk of further flooding. This, combined with the presence of an underground diesel tank being located towards the south of the trench, led to the basal dimensions being limited to 9.3m by 1.8m with an additional machine excavated sondage measuring 1.85m by 1.7m south of the water tank. The sondage was designed to determine the presence of earlier cut features and to further investigate the natural sequence. The total length of Trench 1 at ground level was 15.40m. Trench 2 measured 21.14m in length at ground level 16.30m at base, shortened due to the presence of a substantial 20th century concrete foundation at the northern end.
- 6.5 Following the excavation of each trench, its base and relevant faces were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All archaeological features were evaluated by hand and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. A complete photographic record was also taken of each trench and any archaeological features contained within.
- 6.6 The locations of the trenches were established via a combination of GPS survey and by triangulating the position of the baselines established within them with known points within the site. Two Temporary Bench Marks (TBM) were obtained by GPS survey equipment. One was located towards the south of the site adjacent to Trench 2, the value of which was 5.45m OD. A second TBM was established on the kerb outside the main entrance gate of the site with a value of 4.43m OD.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The following section details a chronological account of the archaeological features and deposits encountered during the evaluation.

7.1 PHASE 1: NATURAL

- 7.1.1 Natural deposits were encountered in both trenches. In Trench 1 the natural comprised predominantly of moderate mid reddish brown interleaving bands of sand and gravel [22] recorded at 3.84m OD towards the northern end of the trench. This sand and gravel horizon represents river terrace deposits. The compaction of the sands and gravel was harder in places indicating where the 20th century wall foundations had been located.
- 7.1.2 Overlying the sands and gravels towards the south of the trench was a 0.14m thick layer of brickearth [23] which was moderately compacted and light yellowish brown in colour. It contained occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded flint pebbles and was recorded at 3.98m OD.
- 7.1.3 In Trench 2, river terrace deposits [1] were observed at 4.11m OD, once again compacted and leached in colour where located beneath the 20th century structures.

7.2 PHASE 2: 18TH CENTURY

- 7.2.1 Agricultural soil horizons were observed overlying natural deposits in both trenches. In Trench 1 two distinct horizons [20] & [21] were recorded; although the latest [20] relates to the proceeding phase (Figure 5, Section 2). The earliest layer consisted of a light to mid greyish brown sandy silty clay [21] containing occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles, charcoal flecks, pottery dated to 1580-1900 and post-Great Fire brick which dates to between 1700-1900. This layer was recorded as 0.40m in thickness at 4.34m OD.
- 7.2.2 In Trench 2, one agricultural horizon [2] was recorded, measuring 0.35-0.40m in thickness at 4.38m and containing 18th century pot sherds and one unmarked clay tobacco pipe bowl dated to 1700-1740.
- 7.2.3 Cutting layer [2] were two substantial sub-rectangular quarry pits (Figure 4). The earlier pit [3], which was east-west orientated, had a vertical southern edge and a gradual/stepped edge on its northern side. It measured 2.60m (east-west) into the LOE by 1.20m (north-south) by 0.74m deep. It was observed at 3.76m OD but was undoubtedly cut from higher. It was filled by a moderately compacted dark greyish brown sandy silt [4] which contained moderate amounts of CBM comprising early post-medieval crinkly red bricks and abraded medieval peg tile, fragments of mortar and occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flint pebbles. This feature was truncated to the south by a later quarry pit [7] which measured 2.20m (east-west) by 1.60m (north-south) at 3.82m OD. The feature was not fully excavated due to spatial constraints however its total depth is known to exceed 0.80m. It contained a dark blackish brown sandy silt [6] which included pottery dated to between 1550-1700, clay

tobacco pipe stems dated to 1580-1900 and early post-medieval peg and pan tile that has been spot dated to 1630-1800. Fragments of animal bone were also observed within the fill.

7.3 PHASE 3: 19TH CENTURY

- 7.3.1 Three rubbish pits of varying sizes were observed in Trench 1 (Figure 3) truncating the agricultural layers. The smallest pit [19] was located towards the south-western end of the trench. It was sub-circular in shape and had suffered from heavy horizontal truncation caused by the adjacent 20th century wall foundation [+]. It measured 0.57m (north-south) by 0.40m (east-west) by 60mm in depth at 3.97m OD. What remained of the fill was comprised of a loose mid grey sandy clay [18] which contained occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles, and one fragment of a chaff-inclusion rich brick dated to 1600-1750+.
- 7.3.2 Towards the centre of Trench 1 a similarly sized rubbish pit [17] was recorded measuring 0.53m (north-south) by 0.40m (east-west) extending into the eastern LOE of the basal trench. It measured a total of 0.44m and recorded at a depth of 4.13m OD although it was cut into layer [21] higher up at c.4.34m OD (see Figures 3 & 5: Section 2). The sides displayed a sharp break of slope with a gradual gradient and a concave base. The fill [16] consisted of a loose dark greyish brown sandy clay which contained occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded flint pebbles, pottery dated to 1805-1900 and CBM consisting of a scoop frogged post-great fire brick and post-medieval pan and peg tile all datable to 1664-1800+.
- 7.3.3 The largest pit [26], filled with a large amount of domestic rubbish, was observed in the north-western corner of Trench 1. It was oval in shape, extending beyond the western LOE of the trench, with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 2.46m (north-south) by 1.20m (east-west) by 0.30m in depth at 4.02m OD. The primary fill consisted of a moderate mid to dark greyish brown fine sandy silty clay [25] containing occasional small to medium sized flint pebbles, charcoal flecks, oyster shell, clay tobacco pipe stems (dated 1580-1900), a number of fragments of pottery including post-medieval redware which was part of a ham or tongue salting pan; early Bristol-glazed stoneware from a cylindrical bottle and a developed creamware sauce boat. These ceramics date to 1840-1850 and indicate that the individuals disposing of the material held a comfortable socio-economic status. Also included in the fill were post-medieval peg tile fragments and post-Great Fire brick, dated to 1770-1900. A secondary fill was observed overlying this context to the south side of the pit. It consisted of a soft light to mid greyish brown silty ashy deposit [24] which measured 60mm in thickness at 3.99m OD.
- 7.3.4 Overlying these features was a dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt [20] which was also 0.40m thick at 4.74m OD and contained occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles, charcoal flecks pottery dated to 1760-1830 and one fragment of yellow estuarine brick datable to 1780-1900.
- 7.3.5 Trench 2 appeared to be positioned in the location of a former building, which cartographic evidence suggests dated to the mid 19th century. Two fragments of a brick foundation [8] & [10] were observed towards the south of the trench and appear to represent the south-east

corner of a building (Figure 4). Wall [8], which was trench built into cut [7], was constructed from frogged red and yellow fabric brick, some of which may have been reused earlier fabrics. It was set with a whitish yellow lime mortar in an English bond and orientated north-west to south-east before returning in a north-east to south-west direction beyond the LOE of the trench. It measured 1.20m (north-west to south-east) & 0.80m (north-east to south-west) in length, 0.40m in width and 0.68m in height from 4.55m OD. The wall originally ran the width of the trench and was recorded again as wall [10] measuring 0.60m in length, 0.40m in width and 0.42m in depth (having been horizontally truncated by a 20th century concrete foundation [+]. It was observed at 4.34m OD and built into construction cut [9].

- 7.3.6 Located 3.34m to the north of the brick foundation was a brick base, formed of the same brick fabric and mortar type and as such believed to be of the same date. It was square in shape measuring 0.80m in length and width and 0.20m in depth at 4.41m OD. This masonry likely represents a support or base for a small structure. Three adjacent deposits consisting of a burnt charcoal layer [11], a burnt brickearth horizon [12] and a mid pink burnt silty sandy layer [13] suggest the presence of a nearby furnace or kiln, which could explain the function of the brick base (Figures 4 & 5, Section 1). The burnt deposits vary in thickness from 70mm to 0.35m and were recorded between 4.31m OD and 4.39m OD.

7.4 PHASE 4: 20TH CENTURY

- 7.4.1 Occurring stratigraphically later than the aforementioned masonry and deposits, a number of structures, layers and service runs [+] were observed in both trenches (Figures 3 & 4) that relate to the 20th century 'food factory' that appears on OS maps of the site from 1935-1950. In a number of instances these features were seen to truncate earlier the deposits and structures often penetrating to the depth of the river terrace sands, clays and gravels and beyond.

8 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation conducted at 1-8 Felgate Mews, Hammersmith in the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham established an archaeological sequence dating from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.
- 8.1.2 Natural River Terrace Gravels were observed in both trenches. The OD heights seemed to indicate that the level at which the natural strata is situated declines towards north of the site, away from King Street. The presence of brickearth in Trench 1 and later quarrying activity in Trench 2 suggests that further such deposits may have survived on site up until the late post-medieval period.
- 8.1.3 Although no prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity was encountered on site, peg tile datable to the latter period was found residually in an 18th century quarry pit attesting to medieval activity in the locality.
- 8.1.4 The aforementioned quarry pits which coincided with the construction of new riverside properties for wealthy merchants in the 18th century were most likely linked to this development. The presence of brickearth deposits to the north of the site suggests that this was what was being extracted from the ground during this period.
- 8.1.5 The 19th century brick footings observed in Trench 2 appear to relate to the buildings that first appear on maps of the site during the mid 19th century, with the name mews suggesting their use as stables. In fact the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865-66 (see Barrowman 2012, Figure 9) shows a roughly square structure in the location of Trench 2 with walls aligned approximately SE-NW and SW-NE, corresponding to the walls found in Trench 2. It is therefore entirely possible that the remains represent this structure. The presence of what is potentially a furnace or kiln within the building observed in Trench 2 suggests that this structure, in particular, was not used to house livestock and/or horses but is still nonetheless likely related to the compound. The contents of the domestic rubbish pits to the north of the site suggest that the nearby inhabitants were of a comfortable socio-economic status (see Appendix 2).
- 8.1.6 The change in nature of the site during the early-mid 20th century was accounted for in the archaeological record. A number of substantial brick and concrete footings along with associated services and manholes were observed in both trenches and relate to the 'food factory' that was established on site during this period. The extent of these structures caused severe truncation to earlier features and deposits where encountered and extended into the river terrace sands and gravels.

8.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.2.1 This evaluation has demonstrated that the sequence of archaeology that still exists on site is relatively limited in nature and dates chiefly to the late post-medieval period and early modern periods. The features and deposits encountered are of local interest only and it is the opinion of this organisation that sufficient record has been made of their presence not to

warrant any further archaeological interventions on site.

8.3 SITE ARCHIVE AND PUBLICATION

8.3.1 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the London Archaeologist 'Round Up'.

8.3.2 The site archive is currently held by PCA at its headquarters in Brockley, London.

8.3.3 Following approval of this report, the entire site archive will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under site code FGM13. PCA will provide a copy of this report to the local studies library, and it will be supplied to the Greater London Historic Environment Record by the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham.

8.4 CONFIDENCE

8.4.1 PCA considers that the archaeological evaluation was completed in accordance with all relevant guidelines, best-practice documents and the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

8.4.2 The work was undertaken in reasonable conditions.

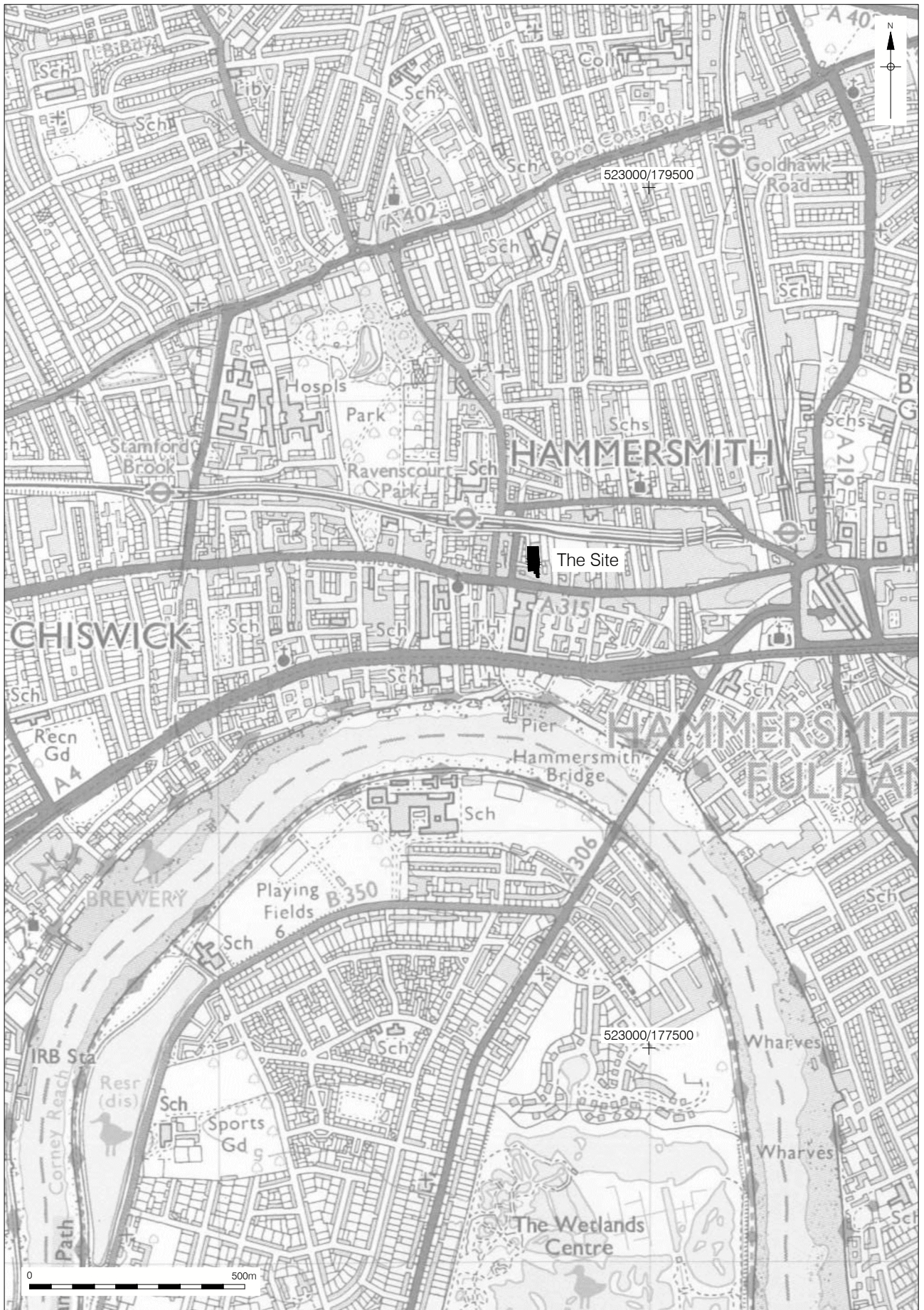
8.4.3 We consider that the results detailed in this report are reliable, and are confident that the evaluation represents an accurate reflection of the archaeological potential of the site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank the Nash Partnership on behalf of Richemont for commissioning the project. We would also like to thank the on-site demolition contractor, Chiltern Demolition, in particular Bruce Matthews, for their support and assistance throughout.
- 9.2 Thanks are also given to Gillian King of English Heritage (GLAAS) for monitoring the site on behalf of the London Borough of Newham.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Dale and Jake of Chiltern Demolition for their help and co-operation and also the PCA archaeological team comprising: Paw Jorgensen, Ireneo Grosso, Jim Heathcote and Guy Seddon for their assistance on site. Thanks are also extended to logistical co-ordinator Chris Cooper and surveyor Richard Archer.
- 9.4 Gratitude is also extended to Chris Jarrett for post-Roman pottery and clay tobacco pipe spot dates, Kevin Hayward for CBM spot dates, Jenny Simonson for illustrations and Chris Mayo for project management and editing of this report. Helen Hawkins of PCA is also thanked for managing the fieldwork in Chris's absence.

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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4

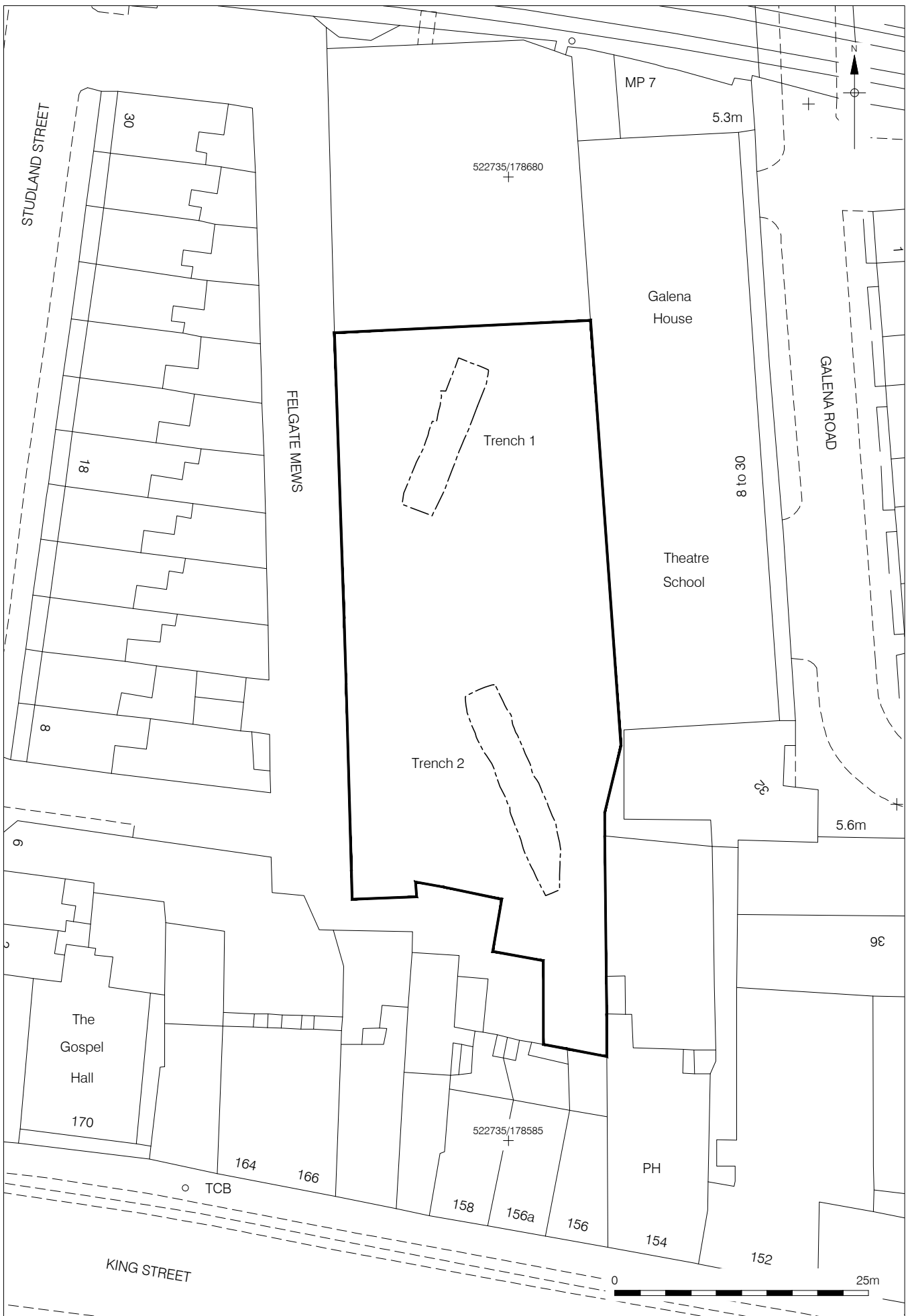


Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4

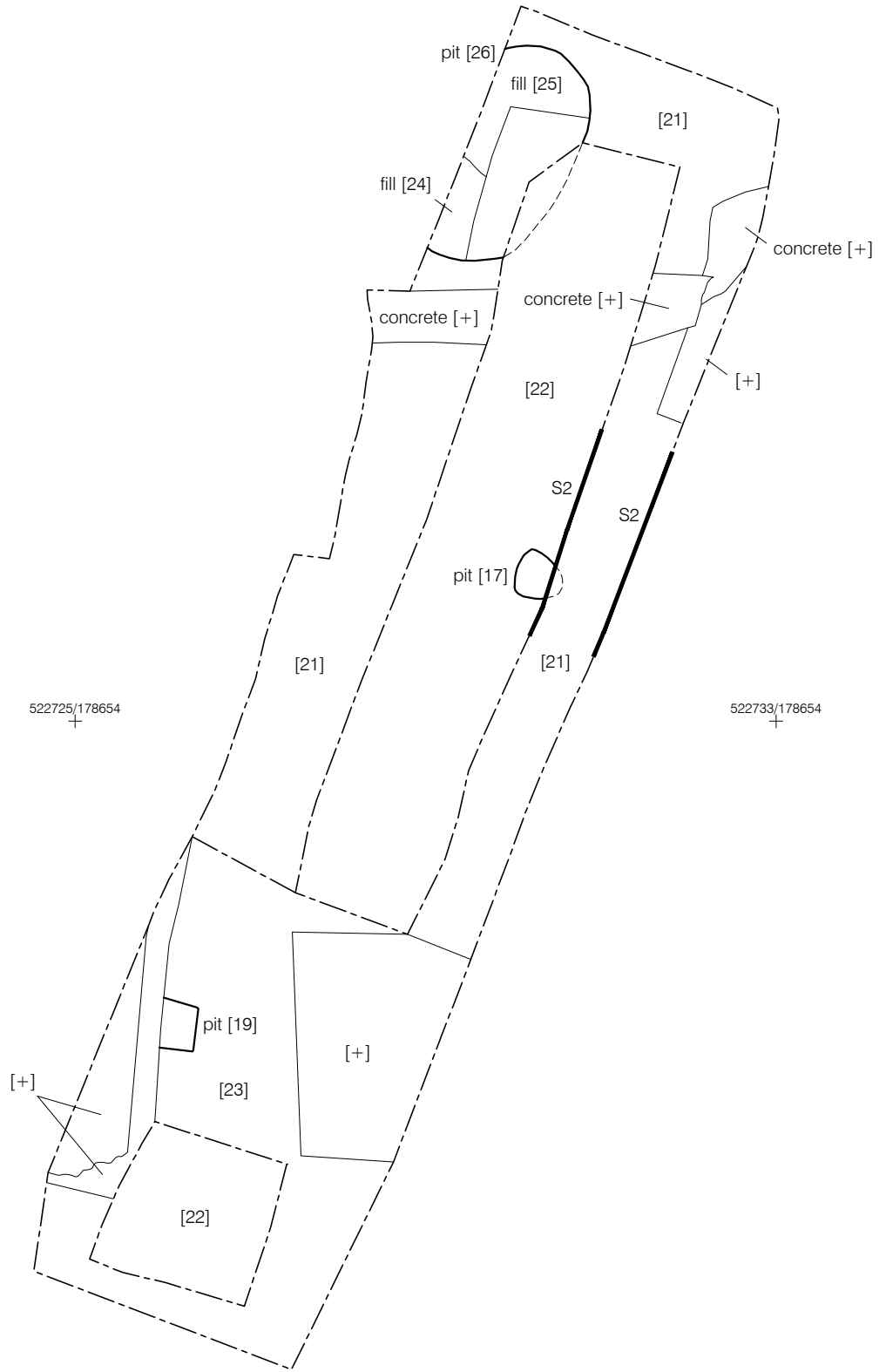


Figure 3
Trench 1
1:75 at A4

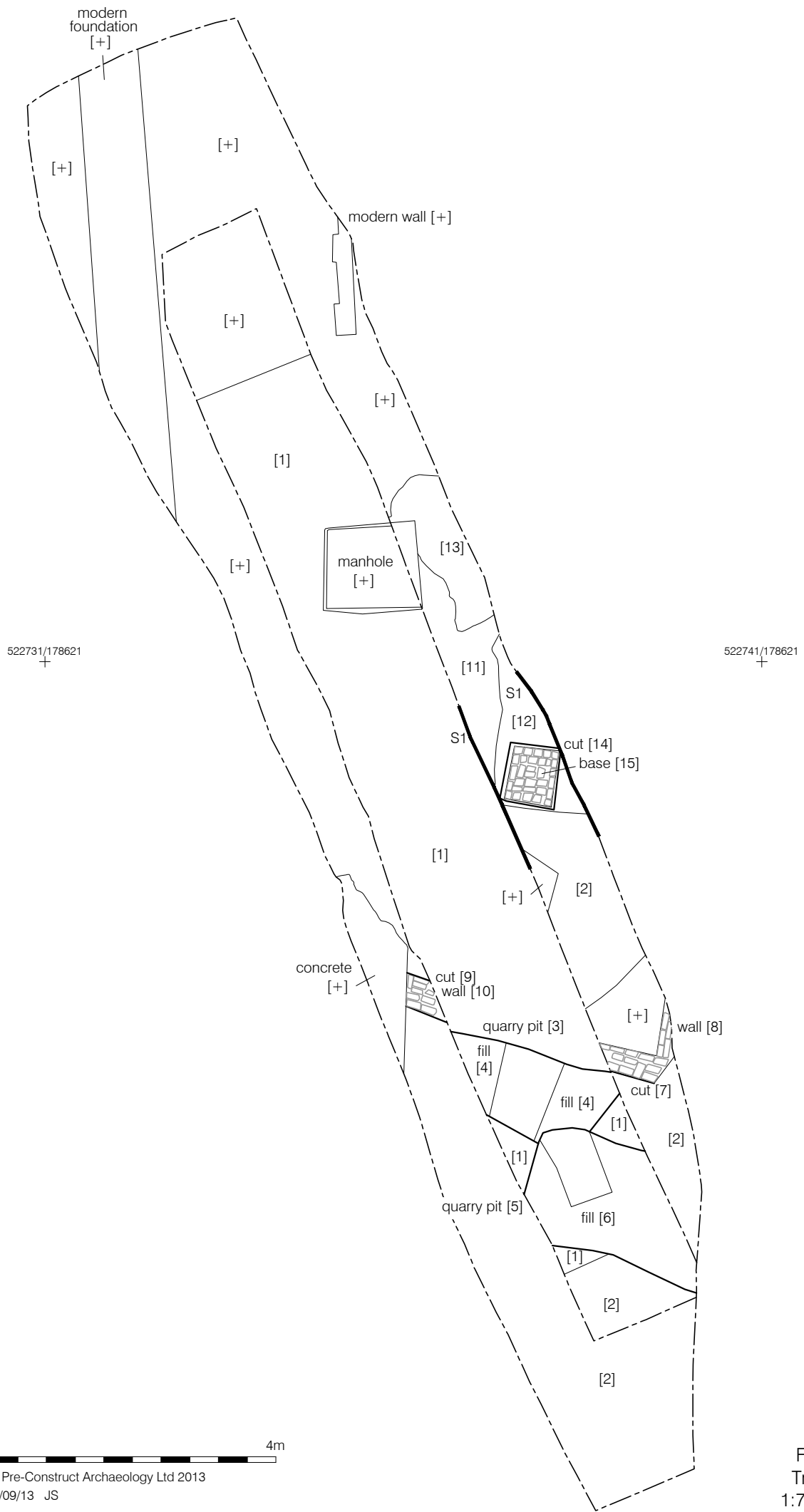
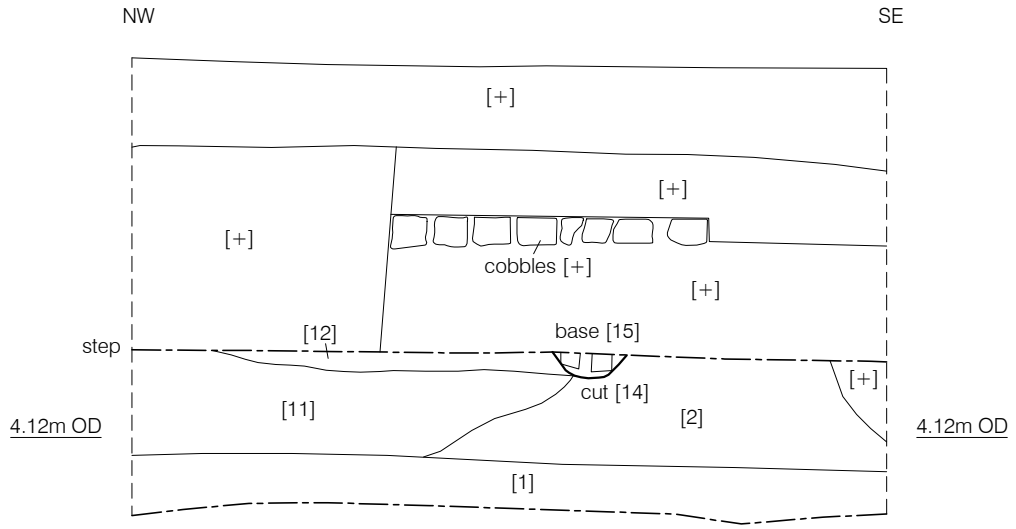
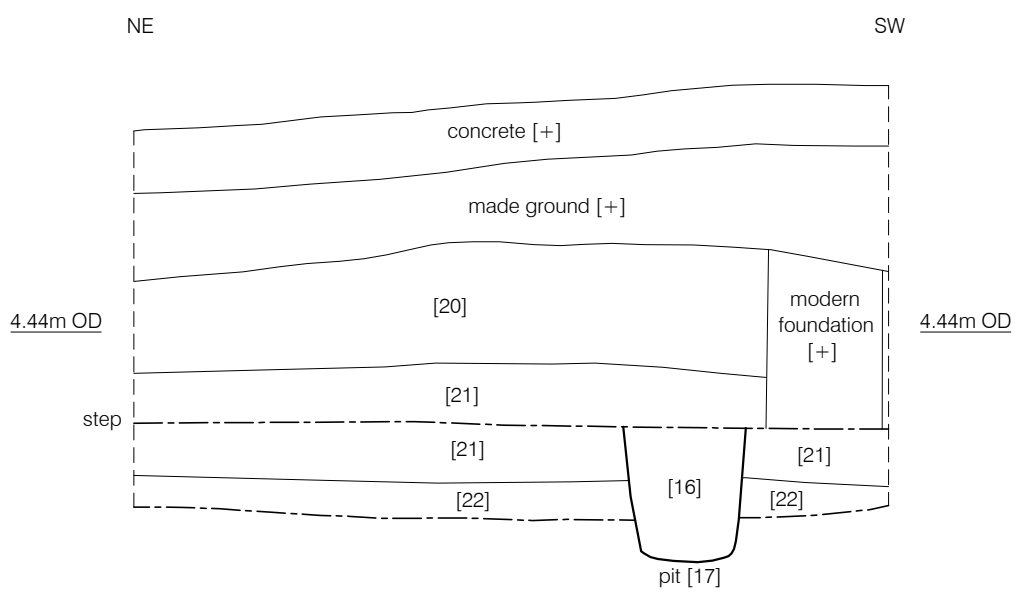


Figure 4
Trench 2
1:75 at A4



Section 1
Trench 2
Southwest Facing



Section 2
Trench 2
Northwest Facing



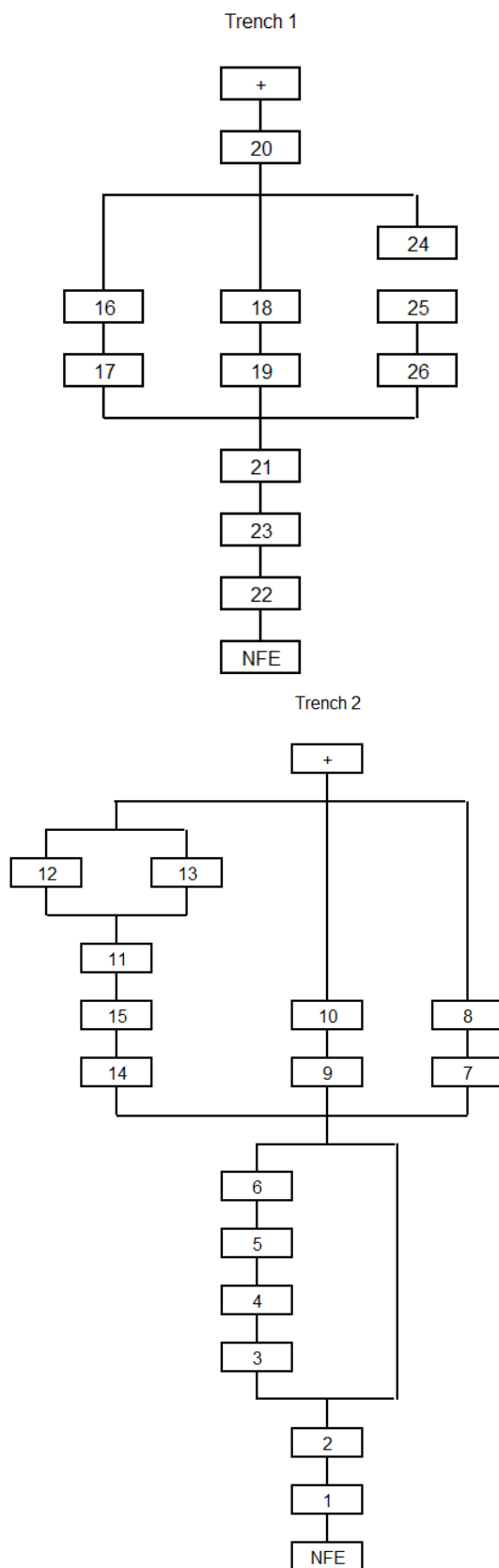
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Figure 5
Sections
1:25 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench	Section	Description	Date	Phase
FGM13	+	All	1+2	S1 & S2	20th Century deposits & structures	20th Century	4
FGM13	1	Natural	2	S1	River Terrace Sands & Gravels	Natural	1
FGM13	2	Layer	2	S1	Agricultural soil	18th Century	2
FGM13	3	Cut	2	n/a	Quarry Pit	18th Century	2
FGM13	4	Fill	2	n/a	Fill of [3]	18th Century	2
FGM13	5	Cut	2	n/a	Quarry Pit	18th Century	2
FGM13	6	Fill	2	n/a	Fill of [5]	18th Century	2
FGM13	7	Cut	2	n/a	Construction cut for [8]	19th Century	3
FGM13	8	Masonry	2	n/a	Wall foundation	19th Century	3
FGM13	9	Cut	2	n/a	Construction cut for [10]	19th Century	3
FGM13	10	Masonry	2	n/a	Wall foundation	19th Century	3
FGM13	11	Layer	2	S1	Dark grey black burnt layer	19th Century	3
FGM13	12	Layer	2	S1	Greyish brown burnt brickearth layer	19th Century	3
FGM13	13	Layer	2	n/a	Mid pink burnt silty sand layer	19th Century	3
FGM13	14	Cut	2	S1	Construction cut for [15]	19th Century	3
FGM13	15	Masonry	2	S1	Brick base	19th Century	3
FGM13	16	Fill	1	S2	Fill of [17]	19th Century	3
FGM13	17	Cut	1	S2	Small pit	19th Century	3
FGM13	18	Fill	1	n/a	Fill of [19]	19th Century	3
FGM13	19	Cut	1	n/a	Small pit	19th Century	3
FGM13	20	Layer	1	n/a	Agricultural soil	18th Century	2
FGM13	21	Layer	1	n/a	Agricultural soil	18th Century	2
FGM13	22	Natural	1	n/a	River Terrace Sands & Gravels	Natural	1
FGM13	23	Natural	1	n/a	Brickearth	Natural	1
FGM13	24	Fill	1	n/a	Fill of [26]	19th Century	3
FGM13	25	Fill	1	n/a	Fill of [26]	19th Century	3
FGM13	26	Cut	1	na	Domestic rubbish pit	19th Century	3

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH MATRICES



APPENDIX 3: POST-ROMAN POTTERY SPOT DATES

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Pottery spot dating index

Context	Spot date
[2]	18th century
[6]	1550-1700
[16]	1805-1900
[20]	1760-1830
[21]	1580-1900
[25]	1830-1840

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has little significance at a local level. All of the pottery types present date to the post-medieval period and are of types commonly found in the London area. However, the pottery from context [25] is worthy of some comment upon as it contained a Post-medieval redware ham or tongue salting pan, an early Bristol-glazed stoneware cylindrical bottle and a Developed Creamware sauce boat. The latter, together with the other pottery types, such as the Pearl wares and Chinese porcelain indicate that the household this pottery was derived from was that of a comfortable socio-economic group. The main potential of the pottery was to date the contexts it was derived from. There are no recommendations for further work.

APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL SPOT DATES

By Kevin Hayward, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Context	Fabric	Description	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
4	3033; 3039; Local silty fabric	Early post medieval crinkly red bricks in two fabrics 105x50mm one has a sunken margin; abraded medieval peg tile	4	1200	1800	1450	1700	1550-1700+
6	2586; 2271;	Early post medieval peg tile and pan tile	5	1180	1800	1630	1800	1630-1800
16	3032R; 2586;2279; 2271; 2276	Scoop frogged wide post great fire brick; post medieval pan tile and peg tile	7	1180	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800+
18	3065	Chaff inclusion rich brick	1	1450	1700	1550	1700	1600-1750+
20	3035	Yellow Estuarine Brick	1	1780	1940	1780	1940	1780-1900
21	3032	Post great fire brick	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900
25	3032 3065 2271; 2276	Post medieval peg tiles and post med and post great fire brick (dimensions narrow 100x62mm to meet tax requirements of 18/19 th century	8	1180	1900	1664	1900	1770-1900

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

With the exception of an abraded piece of medieval peg tile from [4] the ceramic building from FGM13 is entirely post-medieval in character.

On the whole the assemblage has only moderate potential at a local level. Post Great Fire bricks along with curved pan tile indicate that most is 18th century/19th century in date.

There are some exceptions. These include some earlier red post-medieval bricks from [4], one is not very thick (50mm) with sunken margins which suggests a date at the very latest 1600-1700. The other is a scooped wide post great fire brick from [16]. Very shallow frogs (hand-scooped) are a feature of bricks from the late 17th very early 18th century. It is possible, however, that this example was reused. This would indicate earlier (17th?) post medieval buildings in the vicinity.

Although, the main potential of the ceramic building material assemblage was to date the contexts it was derived from, there is some indication of earlier 17th post medieval activity/structures from the assemblage which might be worthy of further exploration.

APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE SPOT DATES

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Clay tobacco pipe dating index

Context	Spot date
[2]	1700-1740
[6]	1580-1910
[25]	1580-1900

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The clay tobacco pipes have little significance at a local level. Only a single unmarked 1700-1740 dated bowl was recovered from context [2] and broadly dated 1580-1910 stems were only found in contexts [6] and [25]. The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work.

APPENDIX 6: PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 1: Trench 1 south-west facing



Plate 2: Trench 1 north-east facing



Plate 3: Trench 2 facing north-west



Plate 4: Trench 2 facing south-east

APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-157970

Project details

Project name	1-8 FELGATE MEWS, HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W6 0LY
Short description of the project	An archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 1-8 Felgate Mews, Hammersmith, W6 0LY. The work was comprised of two evaluation trenches. Natural River Terrace Gravels were observed in both trenches, the OD heights suggesting that the natural strata declines towards north of the site, away from King Street. The presence of brickearth was observed in Trench 1 towards the north. Quarry pits dated to the 18th century were observed in Trench 2, to the south of the site, most likely for the purpose of brickearth extraction at a time when new buildings were being constructed in the area. The 19th century brick footings observed in Trench 2 appear to relate to the buildings that first appear on maps of the site during the mid 19th century, with the name mews suggesting their use as stables. The contents of the domestic rubbish pits to the north of the site suggest that the nearby inhabitants were of a comfortable socio-economic status. The change in nature of the site during the early-mid 20th century was accounted for by a number of substantial brick and concrete footings, services and manholes that relate to the 'food factory' which was established on site during this period. The extent of these structures caused severe truncation to earlier features and deposits where encountered and extended into the river terrace sands and gravels.
Project dates	Start: 15-08-2013 End: 20-08-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FGM13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2012/02224/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM HAMMERSMITH 1-8 FELGATE MEWS, HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W6 0LY
Postcode	W6 0LY
Study area	1572.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2277 7864 51 0 51 29 34 N 000 13 52 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.84m Max: 4.11m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Iain Bright
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Richemont

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	FGM13
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	FGM13
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	FGM13
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	1-8 FELGATE MEWS, HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W6 0LY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bright, I.
Other bibliographic details	PCA report no. R11505
Date	2013

Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 client report, spiral bound with blue covers

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Entered on	12 September 2013
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